

of remaining in office. Having consented then, he has no wish to embarrass the Administration by withdrawing in its closing hours.

The half mill a job for continuing the publication of the State papers, was too much for the House yesterday. It was in the fit of generosity by which its own pay was increased, and so the rules were not amended, and as such are no longer an object, the prospect is not particularly cheering.

The Senate sat till near the "witching hour" last night, and got the Civil bill through loaded down with all manner of amendments, including half a million each for the Domestic Water-works.

The Committees of Conference are now at work, and we shall know before many hours whether there is a probability of reconciling the differences which now divide the two Houses.

When the House came to vote on the Steamer bill this morning, upon the report of the Committee on the Whole, only twenty-five votes were found sustaining the Collins line, on the motion to give to the Senate, and the question will be taken up next Winter with increased intensity, when both parties will be in the field.

The Committee of Conference on the Civil bill have agreed among themselves in regard to several minor points of difference, which will be reported to the Senate, and approved by the House. But upon the Kansas matter there is still a considerable disagreement, and no apparent mode of reconciliation.

The Senate has postponed until the next Session the bill for the relief of the widows and orphans of Revolutionary soldiers.

Notwithstanding the large vote of the House on Ball's amendment to the Miscellaneous bill, regarding the superintendence of the public buildings from military officers, the House has just decided. But it made a point on the water-works, and they are doomed, if not worse.

Now that the pay has been increased, honorable gentlemen are solicitous about the business, so much heretofore neglected, and are even willing to prolong the session. But the Senate will hardly listen to such a proposition.

**THE NEW COMPENSATION ACT, &c.**  
Correspondence of The N. Y. Tribune.

WASHINGTON, Friday, Aug. 15, 1856.

The House has done a big business to-day. A large number of private bills were passed.

The bill from the Committee on Foreign Affairs, to regulate the Diplomat and Consular systems of the United States, was considered and passed by a vote of 103 Yeas to 56 Nays. It provides that Ambassadors and Envoys Extraordinary and Ministers Plenipotentiary shall be entitled to \$17,500 each, compensation for their services to Great Britain and France, and \$12,000 each to Russia, Spain, Austria, Prussia, Brazil, Mexico and China; and \$10,000 to all other countries. Ministers Resident and Commissioners, seventy-five per centum; Charges d'Affaires, fifty per centum; and Secretaries of Legation, fifteen per centum of the said amounts, respectively.

Mr. STEPHENS of Georgia, from the Joint Library Committee, introduced a resolution in favor of printing about \$500,000 worth of the American State Papers and other books, but the House killed it by a vote of 70 to 107.

The subject which created the most interest and excitement in the House to-day was that of the pay of members. It came up with the Senate bill establishing a salary for Members of Congress. The industry and ingenuity of the "Traid House" members was not called into requisition to "get up an interest" in this matter. Every Member seemed to take the subject home to himself.

As soon as the bill came up, Mr. ORR of South Carolina offered an amendment, which was sent to the Clerk's desk to be read. The House, that a moment before was chaos worse confounded, now became as silent as the grave. Each member made ear trumpets of his hands and listened with all his might. The amendment, which I hope to be able to procure before closing this letter, increases the pay, over the amount provided by the Senate bill, about \$500 to each Member of Congress, making the yearly salary about \$3,000.

A strong effort was made to have the Yeas and Nays upon the adoption of the amendment, but for some reason or other the Members didn't care about ordering them, as they had been in the habit of doing in minor questions—probably from a laudable desire to economize on time, as economy seemed to be the ruling order of the day.

The tellers seemed to be sufficient, and when the count was announced it rolled up to the magisterially round number of 112 Yeas to 52 Nays.

The question then recurred upon adopting the bill as amended, when the Yeas and Nays were ordered and barely obtained. The roll was called.

At the conclusion of the roll-call, it was found that the vote stood 86 Yeas to 55 Nays.

Seventeen men instantly arose and severally announced that they were within the bar of the House when their names were called, but did not vote, and now desired to do so. Permission being granted, they voted as follows:

Wm. A. Gilmer, N. Y. John J. Perry, N. Y.  
Rufus B. King, N. Y. Mendon Hall, N. Y.  
James J. Lindsey, Mo. Daniel Wells, Jr., W. Va.  
Wm. Windham, Pa. John Wheeler, N. Y.

**YEAS.**  
Charles J. Albright, Ohio. James S. Dowell, Ala.  
Philemon Bliss, Ohio. John B. Doolittle, Pa.  
Sam. C. Bradshaw, Penn. John M. Elliott, Ky.  
Thos. L. Clingman, N. C. Geo. S. Hendon, Ala.  
Burton Craige, N. C. Warren Winslow, N. C.

**THE** vote then stood 91 Yeas to 55 Nays. The following members changed their votes as follows:

FROM NAYS TO YEAS.  
Henry S. Bennett, Mass. Thos. B. Florence, Pa.  
John Corcoran, Pa. Samuel S. Marshall, Ill.  
Samuel Dickson, N. Y. James Thierington, Iowa.

**FROM YEAS TO NAYS.**  
J. Reese Emrie, Ohio. Wm. H. English, Ind.  
Wm. R. Smith, Ala.

The vote then stood—Yeas, 100; Nays, 57; so the bill was passed.

The bill is, upon the whole, a good one, notwithstanding it originated with a Democratic Senator. With the amendments of the House, it will greatly shorten the sessions, because the members will be more generally disposed to facilitate the public business. It will abolish the pernicious practice of paying off, which is a reform of the highest importance, for it is a fact which no man of parliament's experience will deny, that, by the system of paying, as it has been scientifically carried on in the United States House of Representatives, any bill could be got through that branch. Another advantage is that the system of book plunder which has done so much harm, inasmuch as the bill provides that books not published by Congress cannot be voted to the members, except at their own expense.

Members voting on the Salary bill, as follows:

Yeas..... 100  
Republicans..... 46  
Democrats..... 32  
Americans..... 22

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Yeas..... 100  
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Americans..... 22

The Senate has passed the bill, with House amendment, by a vote of 27 to 12.

The House has voted \$300 extra compensation to the officers of the Kansas Commission, and \$250 extra to each clerk or other employee of the House, or twenty per cent on his salary, as he may select.

Messrs. WADE, ALBRIGHT and STANTON of Ohio and WOOD of Mo. were yesterday nominated for reelection to Congress in their respective Districts, and to-day received the congratulations of their friends.

Mr. WILSON introduced the following excellent bill in the Senate yesterday:

A Bill, in addition to an Act entitled "An Act to appropriate the proceeds of the Public Lands and to grant preemption rights." Approved Sept. 4, 1851.

Be it enacted, &c., That the alternate sections of land reserved in the grant of land made for the construction of railroads and canals be and the same be hereby quartered from entry or sale to any person but actual settler.

Section 2. And be it further enacted, That actual settlers shall be such persons, and such only, as are described in the 10th section of the act, to which this is an addition. Each such person shall be entitled to one or more sections of land, as follows: One, in making said entry said person shall comply with all the provisions of said act, except that the price to be paid for said land shall be two dollars and fifty cents per acre.

Section 3. And be it further enacted, That the Commissioner of the General Land Office shall make and publish all necessary rules and regulations for carrying into effect this act according to its true intent and meaning.

A precious document made its appearance in the House to-day, in the shape of a pamphlet, with the following title:

The great fraud upon the public credit in the organization of the Republican party upon the ruins of the Whig party, addressed to the old-line Whigs of the Union. Washington. Printed at the Union office, 1856.

The copy that I saw is of the usual document size, contains 32 pages, a large share of which is devoted to THE TRIBUNE, and upon the margin was written the following: "With the respects of the author, Henry Clay Dean, to this genus, who is a great fraud upon the public credit, and the Reverend Chaplain of the Senate, and one of those clerical men friendly to Douglas, and who never meddle in politics. As soon as I am honored with a copy, I will forward it."

**CALIFORNIA AND FREMONT.**  
Correspondence of The N. Y. Tribune.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, Aug. 16, 1856.

The letter containing the following extract, has just been received in this city by a Member of Congress, from a distinguished member of the bar in California. It expresses the prevailing sentiment of the people of that State in relation to the gallant Pathfinder of the Rocky Mountains:

"SAN FRANCISCO, Tuesday, July 21, 1856. Convention reached us by the last mail, and on Saturday evening last we had a glorious Mass Meeting and ratified them. Our young and gallant leader, John C. Fremont, will have the four votes of California as certain as the day of election comes. A new era is inaugurated, and from this day California is a Free State. The Convention could have made no better nomination for us. The Democratic party could have adopted no better platform to ensure their defeat. You may count upon our electoral vote for the Republican nominee. I, for one, will cheerfully and bravely pledge California to the Democracy, but their days are numbered; their influence is gone. Things have changed since they left California. We no longer consent to be represented by bullies and Slavery apologists."

Other letters, bearing the same spirit, have also been received in this city from influential merchants and lawyers of California. Bless the stars of John and Jessie.

**THE LATEST NEWS,**

**MAGNETIC TELEGRAPH.**

FROM WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 17, 1856.

Congress adjourned about daylight this morning, having sat fifteen hours exclusive of the recess.

Most of the session was consumed in conflicts between the two Houses on appropriations. After three conferences the Civil bill was passed, the Senate receding from an amendment for the Kansas Legislature and the House receding on other points as to the pending prosecutions. The Book item of \$153,000 was also stricken out in consideration of the increased compensation of Members.

Just before the adjournment, the Army Conference Committee reported a disagreement, which brought out animated speeches from various quarters. Mr. Campbell, who had sustained the course adopted on the Civil bill, planted himself firmly on this proviso, giving notice that if defeat occurred the whole responsibility would devolve on the Senate, as nothing was demanded in qualification but what the Constitution contemplated. His speech made much sensation, and he was much congratulated. He moved a final conference, which will meet this evening. The opinion prevails that the Army bill will fail unless the Senate retreats, as the House is resolute.

The Miscellaneous bill is also hung up, from differences in the prosecution of the Water-works, and the continuance of the publication of State papers. They will be reconciled.

The President has signed the Compensation bill, greatly to the relief of Members who anticipated a pocket veto. Each man gets \$290 increase this Session, and \$2,300 next.

The President and Cabinet were not at the Capitol, as usual, last night. On such occasions, they occupy the Vice-President's room, but, owing to their non-intercourse with Mr. Bright, the attendance was prevented.

Contrary to expectation, notice to the Collins line was not talked down in the Senate, though it was threatened during the day. This movement is no indication in favor of Com. Vanderbilt, but is a sign of an intention to break up the system.

Members have already started in all directions, and there will be hardly a quorum to-morrow, when both Houses meet at nine.

It can be said to the credit of this Congress that the exhibitions which have heretofore disgraced continuous night sittings, were entirely omitted. Propriety and sobriety were observed throughout. Mr. Banks kept the House in perfect order to the last moment.

There is every reason to believe that the President has given distinct assurance that a *non-proposui* will be immediately entered in the Kansas alleged treason cases.

Special Dispatch to The N. Y. Tribune.

The House was in Session from 11 o'clock yesterday forenoon until 4 o'clock this morning, seventeen and a half hours. Unusual good order prevailed, an immense amount of business was executed, and the friends of Freedom, though badly fought, were not entirely routed. They have made a stand before the proviso in the Army bill, and under the lead of Messrs. Campbell and Giddings, both of whom gave notice to the Senate, in powerful speech, that they should resist every other attempt to make the House recede from it. They may rally and secure the desired end.

The Kansas Proviso attached to the Legislative, Executive, and Judicial Appropriation bill was lost about 1 o'clock this morning, the House sitting, on motion of Mr. Cobb of Ga., to recede, by a vote of thirty-eight to ninety-two. The

South American, with Campbell of Ohio, Tyson of Pa., Thurston of R. I., and Hickman of Pa., sustained the motion. The House insisted upon its original act striking out the words "for compensation and mileage of the Members of the Legislative Assembly, officers, clerks, and contingent expenses of the Assembly of Kansas, \$20,000." The Senate receded, knowing that the appropriation is for a future Legislature that does not meet until after Congress adjourns again. It amounts to nothing, as Mr. Hunter truly remarked.

From the following proviso in the Army bill the House refused to recede by a vote of eighty-five to ninety-three:

"Provided, nevertheless, That no part of the military force of the United States herein provided for shall be employed in the enforcement of the enactments of the alleged Legislative Assembly of the Territory of Kansas, recently assembled at Lawrence, Missouri, until Congress shall have enacted either that it was or was not a valid Legislative Assembly chosen in conformity with the organic law by the people of the said Territory, and provided, That, until Congress shall have passed on the validity of the said Legislature, the President is required to discontinue the military force of the United States in said Territory to preserve the peace, suppress insurrection, repel invasion, and protect persons and property therein, and upon the national highways in the State of Missouri, from unlawful seizures and searches. And be it further enacted, That the President is required to discontinue the military force of the United States in said Territory to preserve the peace, suppress insurrection, repel invasion, and protect persons and property therein, and upon the national highways in the State of Missouri, from unlawful seizures and searches. And be it further enacted, That the President is required to discontinue the military force of the United States in said Territory to preserve the peace, suppress insurrection, repel invasion, and protect persons and property therein, and upon the national highways in the State of Missouri, from unlawful seizures and searches."

I learn that to-day the two Committees have come to an agreement, each making concessions. Among other important measures that passed was the bill giving protection to American discoverers of guano, and the bill giving one hundred and sixty acres of land to the officers and crews, or their descendants, engaged on board of private vessels during any of the wars of the United States with other countries.

An attempt was made to call up the Pacific Railroad, but it failed.

The Senate this morning gave power to all Committees to employ clerks during the recess of Congress, at the rate of fifteen hundred dollars per year. Mr. Bright left the President's chair to advocate the measure. Messrs. Tumbull and Wilson exposed the trick. The latter said there would be no other business for those clerks during the recess but to mail Administration documents to the country, for not a single Committee would meet. He also exposed the fact that two Senate Committees, that have not had a meeting this session, employ two clerks at a salary of fifteen hundred dollars, and that their principal business has been the private writing of the chairmen of the Committees.

Mr. Faulkner of Va. acknowledged, yesterday, in open conversation, that there is no hope for Buchanan unless they can keep up the diversion in the Fillmore ranks North.

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The House meets at nine in the morning, and adjourns at twelve noon.

Sunday Night, 11 1/2 o'clock.—I learn that there is no reliable information that concessions have been made on the Army bill proviso, and that the House Committee will probably insist. The Committee of Conference on the Miscellaneous bill have compromised upon an appropriation for the Water Works of this city to save contractors, and the Senate recedes upon the Book resolution so far as Gales & Sexton are concerned. An attempt will be made to prolong the session a few days, in order to get through the House Tombs's bill. It won't work.

**TEXAS STATE ELECTION.**  
NEW-ORLEANS, Saturday, Aug. 16, 1856.

The Democrats have been completely triumphant in Texas carrying the State.

**STORM AT THE SOUTH—DREAFFLE LOSS OF LIFE.**  
NEW-ORLEANS, Thursday, Aug. 14, 1856.

A terrible storm occurred in this vicinity on Sunday, which lasted all day, and until Tuesday evening.

Its effects, however, were most disastrous at Last Island, a great summer resort, and which our accounts represent to have been entirely inundated. Every building on the island is said to have been swept away, and it has been positively ascertained that one hundred and eighty persons have been lost.

It is feared that Grand Caillon Island, another watering place, has also been submerged, and many lives lost as well as property destroyed.

The steamers Nautilus and Perseverance are several days overdue, and it is feared that something has happened to them. The steamship Texas has gone in search of them.

The survivors at Last Island reached this city this morning. They estimate the loss of life at two hundred. One hundred and eighty-two were already being counted as lost.

Many of the survivors here from Last Island are badly wounded and bruised.

The dead bodies at the island were plundered by a set of pirates who inhabit it.

The steamer Perseverance has just arrived, but nothing has as yet been heard from the Nautilus.

NEW-ORLEANS, Aug. 15, 1856.

Nothing definite has yet been heard from Caillon Island, but there has undoubtedly been great loss of life there. It is reported that thirty bodies had been found on one end of the island.

It is supposed that at least \$10,000 in money, in packets, fell into the hands of the pirates on Last Island, and about \$5,000 worth of baggage. The loss on this island is estimated at over \$100,000.

The bark of the river at Bayou Sara came in, carrying away three hundred residents. No lives were lost.

Several vessels were blown ashore at the mouth of the Mississippi.

The telegraph lines have suffered severely.

The loss at Caillon Island cannot fall short of \$60,000.

The Louisiana arrived at Galveston on the 14th, picking up on the way the cabin door of the steamer Nautilus, which vessel it is now supposed was lost during the late storm.

NEW-ORLEANS, Thursday, August 14, 1856.

The recent storm (accounts of which were dispatched on this morning) also proved very destructive in this city.

Several vessels lying at the wharves were more or less injured, and a number of buildings unroofed.

From all sections of the country accounts continue to pour in of the fearful havoc that has been created.

The greatest damage, however, appears to have been done at Last and Caillon Islands, though it is impossible to say what accounts may come to hand from other sections.

The storm appears to have come from the Gulf, and it is not unlikely that some of the Texas ports may have suffered severely.

Last Island, where the destruction of property and life was so great, is about half a day's sail from Galveston.

NEW-ORLEANS, Saturday, Aug. 16, 1856.

It is now believed that the number of lives lost by the dreadful storm of Sunday and Monday, will reach the fearful number of fifty, including sailors, women and children, but nearly the same.

stomach, which could not be done without a continuation of the present contract. The motion was disagreed to by a vote of 20 to 30.

The bill was passed.

**HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.**  
The House passed the bill making the usual appropriations for Mail Steamship Service, with an amendment, carried by 117 majority, providing for giving notice of the termination of the contract allowing additional compensation for the transportation of the mails between New-York and Liverpool in the Collins line.

The House passed thirty-two Senate and private bills.

The Senate bill, extending to dramatic authors the privilege of Copyright, was passed.

The House then took a recess.

**EVENING SESSION.**  
The House refused to consider the Senate bill providing for the introduction of a uniform National Code of Signals.

The bill introduced by Mr. Davis of Maryland, granting bounty lands to the crews of the private armed vessels who were engaged in the war with Great Britain, was passed.

Great confusion prevailed in the proceedings, and messages were frequently interchanged between both Houses.

Many important motions were made to suspend the rules on important subjects.

The bill to protect citizens of the United States in the discovery of guano islands was passed.

The bill for the improvement of the Patuxent river was passed over the President's veto by 126 against 57.

Mr. CAMPBELL of Ohio, from the Committee of Conference on the Army bill, reported that they were unable to agree, and asked to be discharged and another similar committee appointed.

Mr. QUIMAN moved to agree to the Senate's amendment, striking out the House proviso, restricting the employment of the army in Kansas.

Motion disagreed to by seven majority.

Mr. ORR moved that another Committee of Conference be appointed, with instructions to agree to the Senate's amendment.

Motion disagreed.

The House then, in accordance with the request of the Senate, appointed a second Committee of Conference on the Kansas amendment to the Army bill.

Mr. COBB then made a report from the Committee of Conference on the Kansas amendment, Judicial and Executive Appropriation bill. He thought there should be a test vote on the disagreeing amendments, to ascertain whether the House meant to maintain its position or lose the bill.

The House receded from the amendment for books to members, thus narrowing down the issue to Kansas money.

The House receded, by four majority, from the proviso that "no money shall be drawn from the treasury for the persons charged with treason, or other offences, for their connection with the Topical Convention, or under the enactments of the body claiming to be the Legislature, at Lawrence, Missouri, be released and the prosecutions abandoned."

The House also receded, by five majority, from the proviso that no part of the money appropriated shall be applied for the prosecution, punishment or detention of persons charged with treason or other political offences.

The House insisted, by ten majority, on the amendment striking out the appropriation of \$30,000 to defray the expenses of the new Kansas Legislature.

The House passed the bill for a steam revenue cutter at the port of New-York.

Mr. GIDDINGS, from the Committee of Conference on the Army bill, reported that they were unable to agree. He defended the Republicans from the charges that they were the means for carrying on the Government. He would not vote to enforce bogus laws at the point of the bayonet.

Mr. FAULKNER said that Giddings's arguments had been heretofore answered and his standards refuted. The hour for discussion was past and time for action had come.

Mr. CAMPBELL of Ohio contended that the House had yielded all it ought to yield, and the moment had arrived when they should assert their rights. There was nothing improper in the bill. The proviso merely provided that the money should not be used by the President to enforce the alleged laws of Kansas. If the bill is defeated, on the Senate rests the responsibility.

Mr. FAULKNER moved that the House recede from the proviso. Disagreed to by 7 majority.

At 11 o'clock Sunday morning both Houses adjourned till 9 o'clock Monday.

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locked for calamity is computed at \$200,000, while some place it at still higher figure.

The passengers by the steamer Star are believed to have been all rescued. Had the storm overtaken them in the night, however, the entire number, over 200 must have perished.

**PRO-SLAVERY EXCITEMENT IN MOBILE.**  
MOBILE, Saturday, Aug. 16, 1856.

There has been great excitement here to-day which had its origin in the sale of Abolition books by a store in this city. The name of the store is the "Question is Struck and Co." The individual members being Wm. Strickland and E. E. Eason. The only charge against them was the selling of books that were regarded as of an incendiary character, inasmuch as they favored the freedom